



For a thriving New England

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October 21, 2016

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VIA CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

RE: Notice of Violations and Intent to File Suit under the Clean Water Act

To Whom It May Concern:

The Conservation Law Foundation (“CLF”)¹ hereby gives notice to the addressed persons of its intent to file suit pursuant to Section 505 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (“Clean Water Act,” “CWA,” or “Act”), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), for violations of the Act specified below. This letter constitutes notice pursuant to 40 C.F.R., Part 135 (the “Notice”) to the addressed persons of CLF’s intention to file suit in United States District Court of the District of Massachusetts seeking appropriate equitable relief, civil penalties, and other relief no earlier than 60 days from the postmark date of this Notice letter.

The subject of this action is twofold. First, J.H. Maxymillian, Inc. and Maxymillian Technologies, Inc. (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Maxymillian”) are discharging stormwater directly associated with the processing of crushed and broken stone (including rip rap) and operating refuse systems for hazardous waste treatment and disposal at the facility

¹ CLF is a not-for-profit 501(C)(3) organization dedicated to the conservation and protection of New England’s environment. Its mission includes the conservation and protection of the many uses of the waters in and around the Housatonic watershed for, among other things, fishing, recreation, boating, scenic/aesthetic, and scientific purposes. CLF’s membership includes people who live in or near the Housatonic watershed, and use and enjoy the watershed for recreational, aesthetic, and/or scientific purposes. The interests of CLF’s members are adversely affected by the Facility’s discharges of stormwater pollution to the receiving waters without a permit and in violation of the Clean Water Act.

located at 1801 East Street, Pittsfield, MA 01201 (the “Facility”), to the waters of the United States without a permit, in violation of 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342(p)(2)(B). Second, Maxymillian has failed to obtain coverage under any Clean Water Act permit including the Multi-Sector General Permit² (“MSGP”) adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) for industrial sources of polluted stormwater runoff, and failed to comply with the specific requirements of any such permit, in violation of Sections 402(p)(3)(A) and 402(p)(4)(A) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1342(p)(3)(A) and (p)(4)(A), and 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.26(c)(1) and (e)(1). In addition, Maxymillian has failed to obtain individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) permit coverage for the Facility’s process water discharges.

BACKGROUND

The East Branch Housatonic River is a waterway within the Housatonic watershed. Maxymillian discharges into the East Branch Housatonic River (Waterbody Segment MA21-02). Thereafter, the East Branch Housatonic River flows into the Housatonic River (Segment MA21-04). The Housatonic River flows across the Massachusetts border into Connecticut, and after flowing through Connecticut merges with Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. EPA has designated the East Branch Housatonic River (Segment MA21-02) as a habitat for “aquatic life harvesting,” “aesthetic value,” and recreation.³ EPA has designated the Housatonic River (Segment MA21-04) as a habitat for “fish, shellfish, and wildlife protection and propagation,” “aquatic life harvesting,” “aesthetic value,” and recreation.⁴

EPA has designated the East Branch Housatonic River (Segment) as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d), for failure to meet minimum water quality standards.⁵ The East Branch Housatonic River is impaired for pathogens (fecal coliform) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in fish tissue. Stormwater is a probable source of impairments in Segment MA21-02.⁶

² ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP) (June 5, 2015), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/msgp2015_finalpermit.pdf [hereinafter MSGP].

³ See U.S. ENVTL. PROTECTION AGENCY, 2014 WATERBODY REPORT FOR EAST BRANCH HOUSATONIC RIVER (MA21-02) (2014), https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA21-02&p_list_id=MA21-02&p_cycle=2014.

⁴ See U.S. ENVTL. PROTECTION AGENCY, 2014 WATERBODY REPORT FOR THE HOUSATONIC RIVER (MA21-04) (2014), https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA21-04&p_list_id=MA21-04&p_cycle=2014.

⁵ See 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d).

⁶ See U.S. ENVTL. PROTECTION AGENCY, *supra* note 3.

The East Branch Housatonic River flows into the Housatonic River (Segment MA21-04). Segment MA21-04 is impaired for pathogens (fecal coliform), nuisance exotic species (non-native aquatic plants), and both polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and PCBs in fish tissue. Stormwater is a probable source of impairments in Segment MA21-04.⁷

Segment MA21-04 of the Housatonic River flows into downstream segments, which cross the Massachusetts border into Connecticut. After flowing through Connecticut, the Housatonic River merges with Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

Stormwater is water from precipitation events that flows across the ground and pavement after it rains or after snow and ice melt.⁸ Industrial activities, such as material handling and storage, equipment maintenance and cleaning, industrial processing, and other operations that occur at industrial facilities, may be exposed to stormwater.⁹ Stormwater from industrial facilities, contaminated with pollutants, is then conveyed into nearby waterbodies.¹⁰

Maxymillian is required to apply for coverage under a Clean Water Act discharge permit—such as the MSGP—in order to discharge lawfully. Since at least 2010, Maxymillian has been specifically required to apply for coverage under the MSGP by filing a Notice of Intent (“NOI”) within 90-days after the initial issuance of the MSGP.¹¹ On June 16, 2015, after expiration of the prior permit, the EPA issued a new MSGP requiring all covered facilities to file an NOI for coverage under the 2015 permit.

Maxymillian has failed to obtain coverage under the MSGP or any other valid authorization, at any time. Therefore, Maxymillian is operating in violation of the Clean Water Act.

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

J.H. Maxymillian, Inc. and Maxymillian Technologies, Inc. are the persons, as defined by 33 U.S.C. § 1362(5), responsible for the violations alleged in this Notice. Maxymillian has operated the Facility since at least 1969 and currently advertises as the operator of the Facility. Moreover, Maxymillian is registered with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as the

⁷ See U.S. ENVTL. PROTECTION AGENCY, *supra* note 4.

⁸ See 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(13).

⁹ See 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14).

¹⁰ See 58 Fed. Reg. 61,146, 61,154 (November 19, 1993).

¹¹ EPA’s Final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP) was first issued in 1995 and later reissued in 2000, 2008, and 2015. *See generally* 60 Fed. Reg. 50,804 (Sept. 29, 1995); 65 Fed. Reg. 64,746 (Oct. 30, 2000); 73 Fed. Reg. 56,572 (Sept. 29, 2008); 80 Fed. Reg. 34,403 (June 16, 2015); *see also* MSGP, *supra* note 2, at pts. 1.1–1.2.

operator of the Facility.¹² Maxymillian and its agents and directors—including but not limited to Neal A. Maxymillian, President—have operational control over the day-to-day industrial activities at this Facility. Therefore, they are responsible for managing stormwater at the Facility in compliance with the Clean Water Act.

LOCATION OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATION

The violations alleged in this Notice have occurred and continue to occur at Facility processing crushed and broken stone (including rip rap) and treating and disposing of hazardous waste located at 1801 East Street, Pittsfield, MA 01201.

ACTIVITIES ALLEGED TO BE VIOLATIONS

Maxymillian has engaged, and continues to engage in “industrial activities” and its operations fall under SIC codes 1422–1429 and 4953, within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14).¹³¹⁴ Because the Facility engages in industrial activity identified by the SIC codes 1422-1429 (crushed and broken stone, including rip rap) and 4953 (refuse systems for hazardous waste treatment and disposal) and discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity, Maxymillian is required to apply for coverage, obtain coverage, and comply with the requirements of a NPDES permit such as the MSGP. Maxymillian has failed to take any of these required steps.

Activities at the Facility include, but are not limited to: storing, moving, and processing recycled asphalt, concrete, gravel, refuse (including but not limited to hazardous waste material and garbage), and other materials outside or otherwise exposing them to the elements; operating and storing heavy machinery and equipment outdoors; and driving vehicles on and off the Facility thereby tracking pollutants off-site. All of these activities at the Facility have contaminated the site with industrial pollutants.

Recycled asphalt, concrete, gravel, refuse, and other materials; machinery and equipment; and vehicles at the Facility are exposed to precipitation and snowmelt. Precipitation falls on and

¹² See SEC’Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASS.: CORPS. DIV. BUS. ENTITY SUMMARIES: MAXYMILLIAN TECHNOLOGIES, INC., <http://corp.sec.state.ma.us/CorpWeb/CorpSearch/CorpSummary.aspx?FEIN=042705705> (last visited October 20, 2016); see also SEC’Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASS.: CORPS. DIV. BUS. ENTITY SUMMARIES: J.H. MAXYMILLIAN, INC., http://corp.sec.state.ma.us/CorpWeb/CorpSearch/CorpSummary.aspx?FEIN=042458112&SEARCH_TYPE=1 (last visited October 20, 2016).

¹³ See MSGP, *supra* note 2, at appen. D–J2 (specifying that facilities that process crushed and broken stone, including rip-rap (SIC code 1422-1429), are subject to the requirements of the MSGP for stormwater discharges).

¹⁴ See MSGP, *supra* note 2, at appen. D–K1 (specifying that facilities that operate refuse systems for hazardous waste treatment and disposal (SIC code 4953 or activity code HZ) are subject to the requirements of the MSGP for stormwater discharges).

flows over the asphalt, concrete, gravel, and refuse piles; machinery and equipment; and vehicles, picking up dust, total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), fines, diesel/gas fuel, oil, heavy metals, trash, and other pollutants associated with the Facility's operations. The polluted runoff is then conveyed off-site into waters of the United States.

In addition, to the extent that Maxymillian uses water in its industrial processes, including but not limited to washing recycled asphalt, concrete, gravel, and refuse and spraying water on machinery involved in the sorting of asphalt, concrete, gravel, rock, soil, or refuse, that water becomes "process wastewater" (also referred to as "process water") as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.2.¹⁵ Discharges of process wastewater are not covered under the Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. Instead, discharges of process wastewater must be covered under an individual NPDES permit. CLF intends to pursue claims related to Maxymillian's unpermitted discharges of process water to waters of the United States.

STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN VIOLATED

The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States except in accordance with a valid NPDES permit.¹⁶ Maxymillian discharges stormwater associated with its industrial activity, as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14), from its Facility into waters of the United States. Because Maxymillian has not obtained coverage for these stormwater discharges under the MSGP or an individual NPDES permit, it is illegally discharging stormwater without a permit, in violation of Sections 301(a) and 402(p)(2)(B) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342(p)(2)(B).¹⁷ By failing to apply for and comply with the specific requirements of the MSGP, Maxymillian is in violation of Sections 402(p)(3)(A) and 402(p)(4)(A) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1342(p)(3)(A) and (p)(4)(A), and 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.26(c)(1) and (e)(1). In addition, unpermitted discharges of process wastewater constitute violations of 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). As a result, CLF puts Maxymillian on notice that CLF intends to pursue claims related to Maxymillian's unpermitted discharges of process wastewater to waters of the United States.

a. Maxymillian is discharging stormwater to waters of the United States without a permit.

¹⁵ Defining "Process wastewater" as "any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product."

¹⁶ 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

¹⁷ See 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12); 40 C.F.R. § 122.2; see also MSGP, *supra* note 2, at appen. A (defining the term "discharge of a pollutant" as, *inter alia*, "any addition of any 'pollutant' or combination of pollutants to 'waters of the United States' from any 'point source'").

Maxymillian is an industrial discharger with primary SIC codes of 1422-1429 and 4953, which means that pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Act, Maxymillian is obligated to apply for coverage under the MSGP or obtain other legal authorization. Because Maxymillian has operated and continues to operate without a permit under Section 402(p), Maxymillian is in violation of Section 301(a) of the Act.

In addition, during storm events, Maxymillian's "industrial activities" at its Facility have resulted in a "discharge of pollutants" within the meaning of 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12) and "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14), from its Facility on each and every day that there has been a measurable precipitation event of above 0.1 inches.¹⁸ There have been many such storm events since 1979. The Facility is generating pollutants from and through at least the following point sources: the sand, gravel, and various other material piles that are open to the elements; the machines and equipment left outdoors, and the vehicles driving on and off the Facility, while additionally conveying pollutants through site grading, surface water channels, subsurface hydrological connections, detention ponds, culverts, and other conveyances to the East Branch Housatonic River.¹⁹ The East Branch Housatonic River flows into the Housatonic River, which thereafter flows into Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. All of the aforementioned waterbodies are "waters of the United States," as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.2, and therefore, "navigable waters," as defined in 33 U.S.C. § 1362(7). The Facility is discharging this industrial stormwater without the permit required under Section 402 of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.

b. Maxymillian is discharging process water to waters of the United States without a permit.

Wastewater associated with industrial processes, including, but not limited to, washing materials and paved surfaces and spraying machinery, is classified as "process wastewater" under the federal Clean Water Act and as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.2. Wastewater produced by washing materials and paved surfaces and spraying machinery can contain a variety of pollutants, including detergents, oil, grease, heavy metals, and other pollutants associated with the Facility's operations. In addition, solids suspended or dissolved in washwater can pollute ground and surface waters. Process wastewater can have severe and long-term impacts on aquatic environments.

¹⁸ See 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(c)(i)(E)(6). EPA has determined that precipitation greater than 0.1 inches in a 24-hour period constitutes a measurable precipitation event for the purposes of evaluating stormwater runoff associated with industrial activity.

¹⁹ These discharges constitute "point sources" as defined by 33 U.S.C. § 1362(14) and 40 C.F.R. § 122.2. CLF specifically puts Maxymillian on notice that the unpermitted stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity include discharges from the Facility areas specified in 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14). See also 40 C.F.R. § 122.2 (stating that the definition of "discharge of a pollutant" "includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man[.]").

Discharges of process water that result from washing materials and paved surfaces and spraying machinery are not covered under the MSGP. Discharges of process water must instead be covered under an individual NPDES permit. Maxymillian does not have an individual NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of process water to waters of the United States. CLF intends to pursue claims related to Maxymillian's unpermitted discharges of process water to waters of the United States—namely the East Branch Housatonic River.

c. Maxymillian is violating the Clean Water Act by failing to obtain coverage and failing to comply with the requirements of the MSGP.

Maxymillian is violating 33 U.S.C. §§ 1342(p)(3)(A) and (p)(4)(A), and 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.26(c)(1) and (e)(1), by failing to apply for, obtain coverage, and comply with the requirements of the MSGP.²⁰ The Facility has primary SIC codes of 1422-1429 and 4953, and must obtain coverage under the MSGP for its stormwater discharges and for stormwater discharges from any co-located industrial activities.²¹ Maxymillian's failure to obtain coverage and comply with the permit is in violation of the MSGP and Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p) of the Clean Water Act.²²

1) Maxymillian Must Develop and Implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

As a prerequisite to applying for coverage under the MSGP, Maxymillian must develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP").²³ The SWPPP must include, but is not limited to, the following: information related to a company stormwater pollution prevention team, a site description, a summary of pollutant sources, a description of control measures, and schedules and procedures pertaining to control measures and monitoring.²⁴ Maxymillian has failed to develop and implement a SWPPP in accordance with the MSGP requirements in violation of the MSGP and Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p).

2) Maxymillian Must Submit to EPA a Complete Notice of Intent to be Covered under the MSGP.

²⁰ See MSGP, *supra* note 2, at pts. 1.1–1.2.

²¹ *Id.* at pts. 1.1, 8.J, and 8.K.

²² A thorough search of EPA's databases indicates that neither J.H. Maxymillian, Inc. nor Maxymillian Technologies, Inc. has filed an NOI for the Facility.

²³ See MSGP, *supra* note 2, at pt. 5.

²⁴ *Id.* at pt. 5.2.

To be eligible to discharge under the MSGP, Maxymillian must submit a complete Notice of Intent (“NOI”) to the EPA.²⁵ To complete the NOI, Maxymillian is required to determine whether the body of water to which the stormwater discharges is an “impaired” water body, and whether the Facility discharges any specific pollutants listed on the NOI to that water body.²⁶ The East Branch Housatonic River (Segment MA21-02) is classified as an “impaired” water.²⁷ Additionally, as part of preparing the NOI, the covered Facility must make certain verifications such as ensuring that no harm is done to a species in violation of the Endangered Species Act.²⁸ Maxymillian has failed to prepare and file an NOI meeting all applicable requirements in violation of the MSGP and the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p).

3) Maxymillian Must Take Control Measures and Meet Water-Quality Effluent Limitations.

To be eligible to discharge under the MSGP, Maxymillian must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to prevent polluted stormwater discharges from reaching nearby waterbodies. Maxymillian must address the selection and design considerations in the permit, meet the non-numeric effluent limitations in the permit, and meet limits contained in applicable permit effluent limitations guidelines.²⁹ These control practices must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer’s specifications.³⁰ If the control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, the permittee must modify these control measures as expeditiously as practicable.³¹ Maxymillian has failed to cover the materials and operations that may result in polluted stormwater runoff. Maxymillian has not implemented the required control measures in violation of the MSGP and Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p).

4) Maxymillian Must Conduct Routine Facility Inspections.

To be eligible to discharge under the MSGP, Maxymillian must conduct routine inspections of all areas of the Facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to precipitation, and must ensure that all stormwater control measures comply with the effluent limits contained in the MSGP.³² Routine inspections must be conducted at least quarterly but in many instances monthly inspections are most appropriate.³³ These inspections must occur when the Facility is in

²⁵ See MSGP, *supra* note 2, at pt. 1.2.

²⁶ *Id.* at pt. 2.2.2.

²⁷ See U.S. ENVTL. PROTECTION AGENCY, *supra* note 3.

²⁸ See MSGP, *supra* note 2, pt. 1.1.4.5, 2.3.

²⁹ *Id.* at pt. 2.1.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

³² See MSGP, *supra* note 2, at pt. 3.1.

³³ *Id.*

operation.³⁴ The schedule of these inspections must be included in the Facility's SWPPP and be performed by qualified personnel.³⁵ Maxymillian has failed to conduct the required routine inspections in accordance with the MSGP requirements in violation of the MSGP and Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p).

5) Maxymillian Must Comply with the Required Monitoring and Sampling Procedures.

To be eligible to discharge under the MSGP, Maxymillian must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures in the MSGP.³⁶ The MSGP requires five types of analytical monitoring (one or more of which may apply) including quarterly benchmark monitoring, annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring, State or Tribal-specific monitoring, impaired waters monitoring, and other monitoring as required by the EPA.³⁷ An operator must monitor each outfall identified in the SWPPP covered by a numeric effluent limit.³⁸ Required monitoring must be performed after stormwater events that result in an actual discharge on a required schedule.³⁹ All monitoring data collected under the Permit must be reported to EPA. Furthermore, because the East Branch Housatonic River is an "impaired water" under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d), Maxymillian must monitor for all pollutants for the East Branch Housatonic River is impaired.⁴⁰ Maxymillian has failed to conduct the required monitoring under the MSGP and has failed to submit the required monitoring reports to EPA in violation of the MSGP and the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p).

6) Maxymillian Must Carry Out the Required Reporting and Recordkeeping.

Maxymillian must maintain and submit any and all required monitoring data.⁴¹ Such monitoring data includes the following: an annual report to EPA which includes the Facility's findings from the annual comprehensive site inspection and any documentation of corrective actions;⁴² an Exceedance Report to the EPA if any of the follow-up monitoring shows any exceedances of a numeric effluent limit;⁴³ and any other required reports under the MSGP.⁴⁴ Maxymillian has failed to maintain the required records and failed to submit all required monitoring data under the

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.* at pt. 6.

³⁷ *Id.* at pt. 6.2.

³⁸ *Id.* at pt. 6.1.1.

³⁹ *Id.* at pt. 6.1.3.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at pt. 6.2.4.

⁴¹ *Id.* at pt. 7.1.

⁴² See MSGP, *supra* note 2, at pt. 7.5.

⁴³ *Id.* at pt. 7.6.

⁴⁴ *Id.* at pt. 7.7.

MSGP in violation of the MSGP and Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p).

7) Maxymillian Must Comply with the Requirements of MSGP Subparts J and K

Maxymillian must also comply with the sector-specific requirements contained in Subparts J and K of the MSGP.⁴⁵ Subpart J requires facilities processing crushed and broken stone, including rip rap, to implement additional technology-based effluent limits,⁴⁶ meet additional SWPPP and inspection requirements,⁴⁷ and monitor stormwater discharges for compliance with the benchmark limitations applicable specifically to construction sand and gravel facilities.⁴⁸ Maxymillian must also minimize contact of stormwater runoff with asphalt, sand, gravel, stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes through various control measures such as permanent or semi-permanent covers or roofs, interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.⁴⁹ Subpart K requires facilities operating refuse systems for hazardous waste treatment and disposal to meet effluent limitations based on effluent limitation guidelines⁵⁰ and to meet sector-specific benchmark monitoring limits that apply to both the facility's primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.⁵¹ Maxymillian has failed to comply with the requirements of Subparts J and K of the MSGP in violation of the MSGP and Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p).

DATES OF VIOLATION

Each day on which Maxymillian operates its Facility without permit coverage or discharges stormwater and/or process water without a permit from the Facility is a separate and distinct violation of Sections 301(a) and 402(p)(2)(B) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342(p)(2)(B).

Maxymillian has discharged stormwater without a permit in violation of Section 301(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), on every day since at least January 22, 2014 on which there has been a measurable precipitation event. Each day on which Maxymillian operates its Facility without

⁴⁵ *Id.* at appen. D, Table D-1, Sectors J and K.

⁴⁶ *Id.* at pts. 8.J.4, 8.J.5.

⁴⁷ *Id.* at pts. 8.J.6–8.J.7.

⁴⁸ *Id.* at pt. 8.J.8.

⁴⁹ *Id.* at pt. 8.J.5.2.

⁵⁰ *Id.* at pt. 8.K.6.

⁵¹ *Id.* at pt. 8.K.5.

permit coverage or discharges process water without a permit from the Facility is a separate and distinct violation of Section 301(a) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a).

Every day, since at least January 22, 2014, on which Maxymillian has failed and continues to fail to apply for, obtain coverage, and comply with the requirements of the MSGP is a violation of Section 402(p)(3)(A) and (p)(4)(A) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1342(p)(3)(A) and (p)(4)(A).

These violations are ongoing and continuous, and barring a change in the stormwater management controls at the Facility and full compliance with the permitting requirements of the Clean Water Act, these violations will continue indefinitely.

RELIEF REQUESTED

J.H. Maxymillian, Inc. and Maxymillian Technologies, Inc. are liable for the above-described violations occurring prior to the date of this letter, and for every day that these violations continue. Pursuant to Section 309(d) of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d), and the Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation, 40 C.F.R. § 19.4, each separate violation of the Act subjects Maxymillian to a penalty up to \$37,500 per day per violation for all violations occurring from January 12, 2009 through November 2, 2015, and \$51,570 for penalties that are assessed on or after August 1, 2016, for violations that occurred after November 2, 2015.⁵² CLF will seek the full penalties allowed by law.

In addition to civil penalties, CLF will seek declaratory relief and injunctive relief to prevent further violations of the Clean Water Act pursuant to Sections 505(a) and (d), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) and (d), and such other relief as permitted by law. CLF will seek an order from the Court requiring Maxymillian to correct all identified violations through direct implementation of control measures and demonstration of full regulatory compliance.

Lastly, pursuant to Section 505(d) of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d), CLF will seek recovery of costs and fees associated with this matter.

CONCLUSION

During the 60-day notice period, CLF is willing to discuss effective remedies for the violations noted in this letter that may avoid the necessity of further litigation. If you wish to pursue such discussions, please have your attorney contact Zachary Griefen within the next 20 days so that negotiations may be completed before the end of the 60-day notice period. We do not intend to delay the filing of a complaint in federal court if discussions are continuing at the conclusion of the 60 days.

⁵² See 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d), 1365(a); 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.1–19.4.

Sincerely,



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